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HUGHES FAILS TO BRING PEACE WITH JOHNSON IN HIS TOUR OF CALIFORNIA

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

(In Today's New York World.)

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 22.—Wendell Hughes was compelled to leave the glorious climate of California tonight without exchanging with its governor the friendly salutation that the governor of North California once extended to the governor of South California.

Coming to the state capital, where a crowd of 15,000 people cheered him and one-third as many heard him at a "non-partisan" meeting, Hughes found only regrets of a "previous engagement" from Gov. Johnson, frequently a polite fiction in politics as elsewhere. On his way to deliver his last message to the people of the state the candidate traversed the sun-baked San Joaquin Valley with the thermometer flitting with the century point, and every mile of it placed more distance between him and the stubborn California Progressive boss. The cut administered by Gov. Johnson was direct and intentional. As Hughes moved out of Lower California, Johnson entered it. He is speaking tonight in the hall at Los Angeles where, twenty-four hours before, the candidate made generous concessions to the Progressive followers of Johnson, whose sole objective is the United States Senate.

Governor is Obdurate. These concessions, repeated in substance during his all-day journey, were broad enough to move the Los Angeles and wayside audiences to applause, but not expansive enough to suit Johnson and his adherents. The most significant of the candidate's Progressive utterances was: "I stand for progress. I stand for honest and efficient government, for human rights, for proper regulation in the public interest, maintenance of individual incentive, for proper preparation, for efficiency in every department, for the curtailing and remedying of every preventable abuse, and I claim the support of every Republican and every Progressive."

The supporters of the candidate hailed this as a satisfactory response to the demands of Johnson and his followers that Hughes proclaim his complete allegiance to Progressive "ideals." But the men failed to appreciate the depth of Johnson's personal animosities. Friends who attempted to have him call on Hughes in person, or at least write or wire him a friendly greeting, encountered virulent antagonism.

Won't Listen to Suggestions. Within a few miles of Hughes all of yesterday the governor brusquely waved aside the suggestion that he put himself out of the way to extend the glad hand to the candidate. His reply to all such requests was that he would remain himself liable to the charge of inconsistency if he took part in the functions incident to the entertainment of Hughes.

His position is that Hughes has made himself "the tool of the reactionary gang," which is his name for the Crocker, which he is fighting, but which he wants to support him for the Senate.

His retort to the invitation extended to him to meet Hughes—with the approval of the latter—was that the candidate had with his eyes open; that he had been warned by Rowell, one of Johnson's lieutenants, that the Progressives would have nothing to do with him if he allied himself with the Crocker-Kessling machine, and did not openly espouse the Progressive cause, and Johnson, because he is literally the "whole thing" in the cause.

What Offended Johnson. But the offense committed by Hughes that most incensed Johnson was at the San Francisco meeting last Friday night, which was presided over by Crocker. Then Hughes complimented the National Committee as "San Francisco's favorite son."

Everybody in California knows Johnson's opinion of Crocker. It has been proclaimed from the political headquarters, with emphasis always and not infrequently with profanity, because the Governor is no "mealy mouth" or "mollycoddle" when it comes to picturesque language.

In praising Crocker with what was obviously a casual compliment, Hughes committed an unpardonable sin. In Johnson's mind it carried with it the candidate's "O. K." of "the gang" and it let loose all the surcharged emotions of the Progressive boss. He exploded verbally when he read of the kind words about the man he likes least in California, and when Keessling went in person to him to urge a truce between the warring factions over "local differences" while Hughes was in the State, there was a hot time. What the Progressive boss said to the regular boss in the Long Beach hotel should never fall on the ears of a minister's son, so Hughes, being the son of a minister, probably never will hear it.

May Turn to Wilson. Johnson informed Keessling, among

other things, that as long as Hughes trafficked with him—Keessling—and his kind, he, the Governor, would have nothing to do with Hughes. But later he told Charles H. Farnum, manager of Hughes's tour, who brought a friendly message from the candidate, that he was supporting Hughes, was urging voters to support him, and that he hoped he would be elected.

But he resolutely held to his determination to avoid a meeting with the candidate as long as he continued to break bread with the regulars. Johnson indignantly explicated the charge made by the machine leaders that he was seeking Republican support. He said he had registered as a Progressive, and expected to be elected to the Senate as such. He strongly intimated in one of his conversations with a supporter of Hughes that he would follow the example of Francis J. Henry and support President Wilson to prevent the "reactionary" element from controlling the politics of California. Some of his intimates entertain no doubt he will do so.

Hughes is fully informed on this point and there is no question that he is seriously concerned over it. He has made every effort consistent with his dignified position to please Johnson, to convince him of his desire to maintain a strictly impartial attitude toward the two factions in the state and to keep aloof from meddling in "local differences."

At every turn made by the candidate in the direction of harmony Johnson has offered obstacles of a purely local character. In the opinion of Hughes, should be kept out of the national campaign. In claiming the support of "all Republicans and all Progressives" he has complied with all legitimate requirements of the situation.

He declined to express any opinion on the situation today, even while friends were appealing to Johnson to wire him a "good luck" message at the state last night. The adherents of Johnson resent the charge of discourtesy made against him and assert he is entirely justified in the circumstances.

The troublemaker situation has greatly annoyed Hughes as manifest from his demeanor yesterday. He appeared spiritless and weary, while the strenuous appearances of Monday might have caused in part and the intense heat from the blazing sun under which he spoke yesterday have aggravated.

Admit He is Overworked. The regular state committee had him scheduled for 14 rear-platform talks, and he faithfully filled his obligations. He spoke in a voice strained by the exertions of the last day or two. He admitted several times he felt overworked. But 40,000 persons heard him during the day.

His speeches reflected much of the Progressive sentiment that provoked the Los Angeles Progressives to applaud him last night. He made only vague references to Mexico. His speech to 4,000 at Fresno, which is strongly Progressive, was notable for this extract:

"I stand as I did in New York, for the maintenance of public interests against any kind of combination for private advantage."

Revenue Cutter Here To Enforce Motor Boat Rules

The revenue cutter Manhattan dropped into the harbor yesterday afternoon for coal and incidentally stopped many boats about this port and examined them. Her crew is said to have caught a number of motor boats about that section whose owners did not fully comply with the government regulations for motor boats.

The visit of the Manhattan follows closely that of the Dixie which is said to have found a few boats running in violation to the laws a couple of weeks ago. Government boats are keeping a close watch along this coast for violators and it is said will often visit this port during the next month.

Violators who are caught by these boats will be fined by the government.

Calvin Derrick, newly appointed Deputy Warden at Sing Sing, arrived at New York from California.

Premier Asquith announced that the proposal to have the Cabinet featured in movies, has been dropped.

DECLARE MEXICO IS ENCOURAGING JAPAN OVERTURES

New York, Aug. 23.—The reports circulated recently to the effect that Japan had been trying to gain a foothold in Mexico, and that they have practically sought to make an ally of the Mexican government, are not without good foundation. It cannot be denied that the Mexican government has encouraged rather than discouraged the advances made by the Japanese, and yet, anomalous as the position may appear at first glance, the Mexican fears the motives of the Japanese even more than does any of that American group which sees menace to America in every move made by the little Oriental nation.

This statement was made yesterday by a Canadian who has "ved in Mexico for 16 years, and has just arrived in New York on a short vacation. For a number of years he has represented American newspapers in Mexico City, and his personal acquaintance with Venustiano Carranza, the head of the de facto government, and Alvaro Obregon, its war minister, has been so intimate and long standing that his dispatches have often been referred to as coming from "an inspired source."

He toured Mexico as a member of Carranza's private party last year, and has traveled over a considerable part of the country in Obregon's private car.

Johnson indignantly explicated the attitude of the men at the head of the de facto government of Mexico toward the Japanese can be considered as unofficially authentic.

"The present government of Mexico feels secure in its position, and its leaders have no concern about the being overthrown by revolutionists," he said. "They are now trying to look ahead. And, although no overtures whatever have been made to Washington on the subject up to this time, I am in a position to state that the intention of the Japanese government is to antagonize the American government, the present Mexican government would like to unite with the government of the United States in an offensive and defensive alliance."

Fears to Show Real Attitude. "The reason Mexico has not been able during the recent past to show her real attitude toward any foreign government that has made overtures to her has been that she felt she could not afford to alienate any possible friendships whatever. She has been badly in need of friends, even though she knew their motives in befriending her, or suspected that at the bottom they were really founded on secret hostility of the foreign government to the United States."

When war between the United States and Mexico seemed imminent it was reported that Japan offered material aid to the Mexican government in the event that such a war should be brought about. Without going into the question of the nature of this offer, it can be said that that time Mexico could not afford to turn down any offer of help.

"Looking into the future, the present rulers of Mexico fear that if the United States becomes embroiled with any powerful nation Mexico would be the battlefield on which the war would be largely fought, and would be more helpless even than Belgium was in the present European war, for Mexico has none of the great fortresses that Belgium had to withhold an army while she whipped her own army into fighting shape. The officials of the Southern Republic are now convinced that, with America's increased navy and the aid of her present preparedness program, a foreign power attacking the United States would without much formality decide that the easiest way to strike America would be through the back door of the United States through Mexico. Mexico's ports are not fortified, and from them railroad lines run directly to the American border."

"Mexico has only a small army, judged by the standards established by the present European war, and judged by the same standards it is miserably equipped. And so her officials know that she would be practically helpless to repulse any considerable foreign army that elected to march across Mexico to reach the United States."

"About the only thing we could do in such a case," a Mexican army official said to me just before I left for the United States, "would be to dynamite our railroad bridge and trust to God."

The Government of Mexico, I can state at present, would be ready to go farther than a mere treaty with the United States. It would be ready—if the United States were to make the suggestion—to make an agreement whereby the United States would actually unite with the Mexican government in fortifying the strategically important ports of Mexico, so that an invading force could be held off at least temporarily, and the Government would be willing to make an agreement whereby American forces should be given ready access to Mexican territory, in case of such a war, to meet an invading force at the ports instead of awaiting its arrival at the American border.

Alliance With America. "In other words, a suggestion of an alliance without any reservations on the part of Mexico would be very welcome to the Mexican government at the present time. I don't think it probable that the Mexican government will make any overtures along these lines; it would want any such suggestion to come originally from this country, and the officials who approve such a plan realize that it would meet with no small degree of opposition among the 'Gringo' class in Mexico, but they felt convinced that this opposition would die out after a short time and that such an agreement would be of incalculable value both to Mexico and the United States—to Mexico as an insurance against the fate of Belgium, to the United States as a strategic move in the direction of preparedness against future foes."

"Mexico also feels, of course, that such a treaty would prove the foundation for a genuine and lasting friendship between the two governments and would after a short time wipe out forever the inborn feeling of distrust that so many Mexicans, particularly of the lower classes, feel toward the United States, and that has been the underlying cause of so much of the friction between the two countries during recent years."

"There are several very serious questions that arise when such an alliance is considered. One is: Might not these very fortifications which it is suggested that the United States

help to build be used against the United States in the event of a war between the United States and Mexico? Another is: Might not such an alliance drag the United States into an unwelcome war with some foreign power as a result of some future action on Mexico's part? Another is: These questions would be asked in America should an alliance be considered, I asked the Mexican officials about these things when the subject was broached in Mexico City.

"In the first place," they said, "such an alliance would minimize, would almost, and the possibility of war between the United States and Mexico. Secondly, stipulations might be made that Mexico should not fortify the border between the United States and Mexico—this would merely be proof of the good faith of Mexico in entering the agreement. The logical points of ingress into Mexico for American armies are the ports. The port fortifications would be in no way a Mexican impregnable to America. That was the answer given to the first question. The reply to the second was:

"As for the possibility of America being dragged into a foreign war on account of Mexico—that is a more serious question. It is so serious that it would justify precautionary stipulations in the agreement, on the part of the American government. The Mexican government would understand the necessity for such precautionary stipulations and would assent to them—that is the attitude of the present Mexican government. Theoretically, another aspect of this phase of the situation, however, based on conditions already existent, and conditions in the making of which Mexico had no part. Your Monroe Doctrine creates this other aspect. Without any alliance of the sort suggested at present, your Monroe Doctrine caused you to bring pressure to bear on the French which enabled us to end the iron regime of Maximilian."

As to Dangers of War.

"In short, there is already a great danger of the United States being dragged into war with another country through Mexico as there would be after such an alliance became effective—though, needless to say, it is our hope that it will never be necessary to fight such a war for the United States. It would fall as much on the Mexican republic as on the United States. It would be only fair for Mexico to grant stipulations that would minimize this danger."

Another question was asked of the correspondent who was being interviewed instead of doing the interview. American military strategists often have pointed to the military importance to the United States of Lower California, because a whole army fleet and any number of army transports could easily find shelter in the Gulf of California, between this trip of land and the Mexican mainland. The correspondent said that this question had not been brought up in Mexico City and that he could only venture conjecture on it. He did not think that the Mexican government would cede Lower California under any conditions, or sell it to the United States, partly because the rank and file of the Mexican people could not be brought to agree to any such step. But he thought it not improbable that in such an alliance as suggested Mexico might consent to turn over the fortifications of Lower California entirely to the United States, provided Lower California remained still a part of Mexico and the Mexican government remained entirely in Mexican hands. The correspondent said, would be Vava Cruz, the terminus of the railroad to Mexico City, Puerto Mexico, terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad which crosses Mexico to the Pacific Coast; Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad; Tampico, terminus of the railroad leading directly to the Gulf of Mexico; and Mazatlan, terminus of the line into Sonora, the Mexican state just south of the Arizona border.

There were about 25,000 Japanese who had colonized in Mexico up to the present time, the correspondent said, and in the Mexican army there were Japanese officers, including on major, four captains and minor officers in larger numbers. These officers, however, he said, were not in close touch with the higher Mexican officials, and associated principally with the lower classes. The colonists were not absorbed into the nation in Mexico any more than they were in this country. They were a nation within a nation, while there were not a few far-sighted Mexicans who suspected that the growing number of Japanese colonists might some day prove the most serious sort of a menace to Mexican sovereignty.

The "yellow peril," he said, was as much of a nightmare to the Mexican as to any other people on earth, but coupled with the fear was the necessity just at the present time of avoiding carefully any indication of distrust.

DR. JOSEPH ANDERSON BURIED. Waterbury, Aug. 23.—The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson, a member of the Yale Corporation, and one of the most prominent clergymen here, was held today. Rev. Dr. C. A. Dinsmore officiated at the service in the First Congregational church. President Arthur T. Hadley represented the university.

THE WEATHER

New Haven, Aug. 23.—Forecast: Thunderstorms and cooler this afternoon or to-night; Thursday fair and cooler.

Connecticut: Scattered showers and thunderstorms this afternoon or to-night, cooler; Thursday fair and cooler, light northwest to north winds.

The disturbance which was central over Lake Superior yesterday morning is now passing over the St. Lawrence valley and this vicinity is on the southern edge of it. It is causing unsettled weather with local showers in the eastern portion of the lake region and New England. The temperatures are somewhat lower this morning in the western and central districts. White River, Canada, has a minimum temperature of 50 degrees.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 5:09 a. m.
Sun sets 6:42 p. m.
High water 8:03 p. m.
Low water 2:04 a. m.

London, Aug. 23.—Further measures are contemplated by the government to bring about the mobilization of such Canadian and neutral resources as have not been turned over to the government. In the House of Commons today the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, said it was the intention of his department to apply to parliament for the power to impose a further income tax of two shillings on the return from all such securities which have not been deposited with the treasury. He added that he trusted every one would realize it was a public duty to deposit securities without delay.

ANGELL NOT IMPRISONED.

London, Aug. 23.—There is no foundation for the Berlin report that Norman Angell, the pacifist, has been sentenced to prison for refusal to perform military service. Mr. Angell is beyond the age limit of liability for such service.

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FEWER INSANITY CASES SINCE WAR, DOCTORS DECLARE

London, Aug. 23.—An interesting sidelight on President Wilson's remark about the world going mad is given in the annual report of Dr. William Graham of Belfast, one of the most highly reputed Irish alienists. Dr. Graham presents a remarkable picture of the tonic value of war. He says:

"It has become commonplace since August, 1914, to say the world is growing mad and there is a widespread popular notion that the distress and agony of a conflict so terrible as the present one must end in a profound psychic disturbance and alienation. Yet the fact is indisputable that insanity, like corns, has lessened during the period of the war."

So far as the future is concerned Dr. Graham is equally encouraging. He says:

"The problem of the probable influence of war upon the mental life of a nation and upon insanity is not a isolated one. It is implicated in the general economic, sociological and physical state of the community at a given time. The present war will have a powerful bearing on these factors and so will deeply affect the mental health. The need of our time is the mobilization of all forces that make for betterment, humanitarian, ethical, social and religious, to help the nation to make permanent the lessons in loss and sorrow."

"There are solid grounds for the hope that, especially although not exclusively among women, we shall find a great diminution in those neurotic disorders that form a part of the mental abnormality of thousands of men who have gone or are preparing to go to the front, who have all their life been subject to the bondage of neurasthenic weakness and incapacity or of psychasthenic fears or hypochondriacal fancies. They have been taken down what it is to live, but the country's call they have flung from off them the spell of ancient inhibitions and long-established impracticalities and have gone forth to face wounds and death. Only when summoned to possible surrender of life have they shown a wonderful mental elasticity. The physical regime under which these men are compelled to live can have nothing but the best effect on those subject to its discipline."

Especially significant is the change coming over the lives of women of the middle classes. These sheltered daughters of a more affluent, of the professional man, victims of mid-Victorian traditions of gentility, are now falling into line with their sisters of the upper and the humbler social ranks, and are discovering that life is something greater than the latest novel from Maudie's, or a game of tennis, or even the gossip of the church sewing meeting. Idleness and ennui have lost their hold. Healthy and unselfish activity is now the prevailing fashion among war-franchised women. It has set them free from the benumbing conventionalities that threatened to stifle their psychic energy, and so far it has contributed to the soundness of mind and nerve among the mighty sociological forces which the present world conflict set in motion.

"Not the least will be the new value set upon all sorts of good work and the new energy which will crown the worker with the ever-widening circle of women's interests. A new barrier against mental disorder has been erected. War is war. It is the destruction of culture, art, education. The finest fruits of humanity, but the human mind has a strange power of wringing out of the worst evils some great and far-reaching good."

ENGLAND TO COMPLETE
HER MOBILIZATION OF
CANADIAN SECURITIES

London, Aug. 23.—Further measures are contemplated by the government to bring about the mobilization of such Canadian and neutral resources as have not been turned over to the government. In the House of Commons today the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, said it was the intention of his department to apply to parliament for the power to impose a further income tax of two shillings on the return from all such securities which have not been deposited with the treasury. He added that he trusted every one would realize it was a public duty to deposit securities without delay.

SHERIFF HIS BEST MAN

Kephias Kilbano, a hesitating suitor, aged 26, a blacksmith, 1217 State street was accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Wenzel G. Steigler while he procured a marriage license yesterday. Later the deputy sheriff stood by as a witness in the office of Attorney F. E. Morgan while the latter as a justice of the peace performed the marriage service for Kilbano and Helen Karp, 19, dressmaker of 97 Henry street. The bride had the consent of Mayor Wilson as guardian for the wedding.

Mike Meady, 24, laborer, and Helen Mehol, 21, houseworker, obtained a marriage license today. Both live at 232 Knowlton street.

John J. Hines, clerk of the board of fire commissioners is on his vacation. He will return to his duties on September 2nd.

William H. Jennings of Fairfield has purchased a two acre tract of land formerly owned by Elmore S. Banks on Pequot avenue in Southport. The exchange was recorded yesterday through the B. F. Chase agency.

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Investigation Begun Into Executions of Four in Dublin Riot

Dublin, Aug. 23.—An inquiry into the shooting without trial of three men during the rebellion in Ireland last spring was opened to-day in the Four Courts.

The cases are those of F. Sheehy Skeffington, Fred McManus, and Thomas Dickson. The men were put to death at the orders of Captain Bowen-Colthurst, who was court-martialed and found guilty but insane.

Yale Batteries To Be Mustered Out Sept. 1

New Haven, Aug. 23.—The uncertainty about the future of the Yale batteries seems to have been removed by positive declarations made here upon seemingly good authority that the men will be brought back and disbanded right after Sept. 1. Athletic arrangements at Yale are being taken up in earnest. The football men will soon report and in crew circles word is given that Coach Guy Nickalls will be here in the early fall to begin work with the candidates.

BUILD NEW HALLS TO CATER TO DANCERS

The dance craze is increasing in this locality and will be in full swing during the winter months according to well known authorities. Large halls and buildings near Bridgeport for the accommodation of dancers are being erected. At Lordship the newly opened hall capable of accommodating several hundred couples is already open under the direction of Prof. D. E. Quilty. At Devon another big hall is in course of construction.

Nearly every restaurant in the city has made accommodations for dancers and half a dozen large halls in this city are being renovated for the coming dancing year.

Special arrangements will be made by clubs in Bridgeport to cater to the dancing element, one club having recently doubled its membership through permitting the feminine sex admission to a section of the building.

COST OF PORK TO CITY UP FROM \$19.50 TO \$29

George M. Baldwin, clerk of the board of contract and supply informed some of the board members today that pork which the board bought for \$19.50 per barrel four months is now quoted at \$29.50.

Both boats were passing from the harbor beyond Bug light where the channel is narrow and it is thought that the tug was in the way of the steamship.

Both boats continued to their destinations. Captain Tooker said this morning there was not a mark on his boat.

THROWN FROM SIDE-CAR OF MOTORCYCLE; KILLED

Waterbury, Aug. 23.—Inquiry was being made today by Deputy Coroner McKeague into the death of an early motorist who died in an automobile accident.

Charles C. Tooker, 35, a mechanic of the Sperry Construction Co., who was riding in the sidecar of a motorcycle driven by John T. Berrell, an engineer of the company, on the Southington Mountain road. The evidence was to the effect that Post was thrown overboard. He died in an automobile belonging to Henry Bigness of Holyoke, Mass., while on his way to the hospital here. Post leaves a widow and two children.

CITY'S GAIN IN POSTAL SAVINGS UNUSUALLY LARGE

Bridgeport Ranks Twelfth
in List of Cities Showing
Big Earnings.

Beginning last evening, the Postal Savings Bank at the main post office will be kept open until 8 o'clock each evening to accommodate the increased number of people who now deposit their savings with Uncle Sam in this city.

Hitherto the bank has closed at 6 o'clock except on Mondays when it remained open until 8 o'clock but there were so many people turned away after closing hour that Postmaster Greene gave orders to extend the time. This will give opportunity for people who work until 6 o'clock to deposit their savings.

All indications point to the greatest month ever in the history of the office. It is said that already the receipts have gone far ahead of all previous records with more than a week yet to run. It is expected that by August 31 \$100,000 will have been taken in during the month.

Bridgeport is 12th on a list of 33 cities of the United States showing the greatest increase in postal savings deposits for the month of July according to a report sent out from Washington last month when the gain in this city is listed with Philadelphia and Buffalo and ahead of Newark. The only other Connecticut city on the list is New Haven, which stands 24th, with a gain of \$21,438, less than one-half Bridgeport's gain.

The report says "All previous July increases in postal savings were exceeded last month when the gain was \$3,700,000 against \$343,940 in July, 1915. All sections of the country contributed to this increase."

BOATS UNDAUNTED AFTER COLLISION

The steamer Park City, enroute to Port Jefferson, L. I., yesterday afternoon with its regular matinee crowd and the tug John Glenn, on its way to Black Rock, collided last night and caused excitement for a few minutes among the passengers on the steamer.

Both boats were passing from the harbor beyond Bug light where the channel is narrow and it is thought that the tug was in the way of the steamship. The Glenn struck the Park City a glancing blow, veered forward and again struck her side in coming up. The impact was not sufficient to jar the Park City.

Something fell on one of the pipes of the Glenn, breaking it. This was the only damage done on the two boats.

Captain Henry Schulteis was in command of the Glenn and Captain Charles C. Tooker of the Park City. Both boats continued to their destinations. Captain Tooker said this morning there was not a mark on his boat.